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in the much discussed כלה מקללני, Jer. 15. 10. In a letter dated December 9, 1836, he writes:

“כלה מקללני, נראה לי לקרוא מקללני. מקללים אותי. כמו בתלמוד ירושלמי (דמאי פ”ז) דאינן מחשדונך “שהוא כמו מחשדני יתך.”

In the Aramaic parts of the Talmud *û* as plural ending of the participle occurs very often, cf. Margolis, *Lehrb. d. Aram. Spr. d. Talmuds*, p. 40 ff. Margolis, it is true, considers it as a later form developed by analogy of the perf., but may we not assume that it represents the old plural ending *û*?

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Burkhan

With reference to my note on the word *Burkhan* (in the JOURNAL, 36. 390—395) I now note that R. Gauthiot (*Mélanges Sylvain Lévi*, Paris, 1911, p. 112) had already opposed the theory of Baron A. von Staël-Holstein of Petrograd. Gauthiot regarded that etymology as ‘very doubtful,’ and remarked (in the same manner as I did) that compounds of this kind do not exist in Turkish. Moreover, he justly emphasized that the historical facts run counter to such a conception of the term, and that the history of the expansion of Buddhism in the Iranian regions toward the northwest of India and the fluctuations of Chinese influence in Central Asia render that theory rather improbable. While regretting that I overlooked Gauthiot’s comment, I am glad to find myself in full accord with the opinion of that eminent philologist, whose premature death we have every reason to deplore.

In regard to the Manchu term *Fučihî*, Professor P. Schmidt, now president of the Oriental Institute of Vladivostok, has been good enough to write me that he regards *-i-hî* as a suffix added to

מערב' אגרות שר"ל, p. 361. So also Steinberg in his Hebrew Grammar כלהם פלגם משפטי האורים לשון עבר, p. 142, but in his lexicon קללני (כלהם) but we would rather expect the imperfect instead of the perfect, cf. also Kittel *ad loc.*—The use of the participle with the plural ending *û* when combined with a suffix occurs also in the פיוט for Shebu'oth: המלבישים אותך=הפלבישין לבוש ערנים.

the stem *Fut*, pointing to such analogous formations as *guč-i-hi*, *ginč-i-hi*, *sol-o-hi*, *tarb-a-hi*, *tarb-i-hi*. This explanation is quite satisfactory.

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PERSONALIA

Professor JOHN WILLIAMS WHITE, of Harvard University, died May 9, 1917. He was professor of Greek at Harvard from 1884 to 1909, and was one of the founders of the American School at Athens. He became a member of the American Oriental Society in 1877.

MORTON WILLIAM EASTON, Ph.D., Emeritus Professor of English and Comparative Philology at the University of Pennsylvania, died Aug. 21, 1917. He was born in 1841 in Hartford, Conn., and completed the course in medicine at Columbia in 1865, but returned to philology, taking his degree in Sanskrit at Yale.

He was called to the classical chair at the University of Tennessee in 1873, and came to the University of Pennsylvania in 1880. His subjects ranged from Sanskrit to English, in all of which he was a profound student and a most distinguished teacher. He directed the presentation of the first Greek comedy to be given in this country, the *Acharnians*, presented in 1886 by students of the University of Pennsylvania.